

# FINAL BILL REPORT

## SHB 1854

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Synopsis as Enacted

**Brief Description:** Changing procedures on the withholding of the driving privilege.

**Sponsors:** By House Committee on Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representatives Lantz, Priest, Haler, Walsh and Williams).

**House Committee on Judiciary**  
**House Committee on Appropriations**  
**Senate Committee on Judiciary**  
**Senate Committee on Transportation**

**Background:**

There are numerous circumstances, both criminal and noncriminal, under which the Department of Licensing (DOL) is required by statute to suspend or revoke a person's driver's license. Some of the more common reasons are: (a) conviction of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs; (b) failure to pay civil traffic infractions or appear at a requested hearing for an infraction; and (c) failure to comply with or pay criminal traffic citations.

Whenever a person is convicted of a criminal traffic offense requiring the withholding of the person's driving privilege, the court must immediately take possession of the person's driver's license and forward it to the DOL.

A person who receives a civil traffic infraction must respond within 15 days by: (a) paying the monetary penalty; (b) requesting a hearing to explain mitigating circumstances; or (c) requesting a hearing to contest the infraction. If the person fails to pay the infraction or fails to appear at the requested hearing, the court must notify the DOL. If the person appears at the hearing and the court assesses a monetary penalty for the traffic infraction, the monetary penalty is payable immediately. If the person is unable to pay at the time, the court may grant an extension. Courts may also enter payment plans with the person. If the penalty is not paid within the granted time, the court must notify the DOL of the failure to pay.

When the DOL receives the information from the court, the DOL sends a notice to the driver that his or her license will be suspended or revoked 30 days after the mailing of the notice. The suspension or revocation remains in effect until the DOL receives notice from the court that the case has been adjudicated. The statutes do not provide for an administrative review of the DOL's action.

Recently, the Washington Supreme Court ruled that the statutes requiring the DOL to suspend a person's license for failing to appear, respond, or comply with the terms of a notice of traffic infraction or traffic citation violated constitutional due process requirements. *City of Redmond v. Moore*, 151 Wn.2d 664 (2004) (*Redmond*).

In that case, the defendants were arrested for driving with license suspended in the third degree (DWLS 3). Their licenses were suspended based on the failure to appear, pay, or comply with traffic infractions. The defendants argued that the statutes violate due process requirements because there is no opportunity for a hearing with the DOL either before or after the suspension to correct possible ministerial errors, such as misidentification, that might occur when DOL processes information obtained from the courts.

In determining whether the statutes provided adequate due process, the Court weighed the state's interests and the burden on the state in providing procedures against the private interest affected, the risk of erroneous deprivation of that interest, and the probable value of procedural safeguards. The Court concluded that the benefit of ensuring against wrongly depriving a person of his or her driving privileges outweighed the burden on the state to provide for administrative reviews. Therefore, the Court held that the statutes violated a person's right to due process and are unconstitutional.

Because the defendants' licenses should not have been suspended due to the unconstitutionality of the statutes, the defendants' criminal charges for DWLS 3 were dismissed. As a result of *Redmond*, law enforcement agencies are no longer citing drivers for the misdemeanor crime of DWLS 3.

### **Summary:**

Administrative review procedures are established that apply to license suspensions and revocations for infractions and offenses committed on or after the effective date of this act. Payment plans for persons who are unable to pay civil fines for traffic infractions are made mandatory.

### **Administrative Review**

Whenever the DOL is required by statute to withhold a person's driving privilege, the DOL shall either mail or personally serve written notice to the person. The notice must be sent at least 45 days before the date the suspension or revocation takes place. Within 15 days of the notice, the person may request in writing an administrative review. Failure to timely request a review forfeits the person's right to review, unless the DOL finds good cause.

The administrative review consists solely of the DOL reviewing the documents available to it. If the person requests an interview with the DOL, the DOL may conduct the review by telephone or other electronic means. The only issues the DOL will address are: (a) whether the records relied upon by the DOL identify the correct person; and (b) whether the information transmitted from the court or other agency regarding the person accurately describes the action taken by the court or agency.

The person whose driving privileges are to be withheld has the burden to show by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she is not subject to the suspension or revocation. During the administrative review process, the suspension or revocation is stayed.

The person may appeal the DOL's decision to superior court. The appeal is limited to a review of the record of the administrative review. During the appeal, the suspension or revocation is

not stayed unless the court finds that the person is likely to prevail and the person will suffer irreparable injury without a stay.

The DOL may adopt rules that are necessary or convenient for implementing the procedures, including rules for expedited orders and expedited notice procedures.

**Mandatory Payment Plans**

Whenever a monetary penalty, fee, cost, assessment, or other monetary obligation for a civil traffic infraction is imposed and the court determines that the person is unable to immediately pay the amount in full, the court must enter into a payment plan with the person. However, if a person already has a payment plan for that same obligation or the person has been subject to another payment plan and has failed to make payments, the court may, but need not, implement another payment plan. A plan must be entered into within the later of one year after the effective date of this act or one year after the monetary obligation initially became due.

If the court has notified the DOL of the person's failure to pay and the person has subsequently entered into a payment plan and makes an initial payment, the court must notify the DOL that the infraction has been adjudicated. The DOL must rescind any suspension or revocation.

The court may allow conversion of all or part of the monetary obligation if a community restitution program is available in the jurisdiction.

If payment is delinquent or the person fails to complete a community restitution program on or before the time established, the court must notify the DOL of the noncompliance, unless the court determines good cause and adjusts the plan. The DOL must suspend the person's driver's license until all monetary obligations are paid or until the DOL receives notice that the person has entered into a new plan.

If the court administers the payment plan, the court may charge a reasonable administrative fee to be retained by the city or county, not to exceed \$10 per infraction or \$25 per plan, whichever is less. The court may contract with outside entities to administer its plan. In those cases, the court may charge a fee, which may be calculated on a periodic, percentage, or other basis.

**Votes on Final Passage:**

House	93	0
Senate	48	0

**Effective:** July 1, 2005